

EIRST TO ENLIST.

Gov. Alex. Ramsey, upon the Fall of Sumter. Tenders the Offer of Minnesota Troops. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The 1st Minn,'s services were offered and accepted April 14, 1861. The date of their mu ter into service for three years was April 29. 1.61, thus giving them the honor of being States service in the civil war.

Gov. Alex. Ramsey was in Washington when, on Sa urday night, April 13, the news of the surrender of Fort Sumter was received. Early the next morning he went to the War Department, finding Secretary Cameron with his hat on and papers in his hand, about to leave the office. Ramsey told h m his business was simply, as Governor of Minnesota, to tender 1,000 men to defend the Government.

"Sit down," said the Secretary, "and write the tender you have made, as I am but a charge of canister from the Rob Roy now on my way to the President's Man-

This was quickly done, and thus the earliest tender of troops came from Minnesota. It was accepted, and on the next day the President's call for troops was published. On that day Gov. Ramsey telegraphed Lieut,-Gov. Ignating Donnelly, advising him of the offer and its acceptance, and requesting un immedia e cal for volunteers. This became known at St. Paul during the day, and at a meeting of the Proneer Guards of that city held on that evening at its armory the matter was discussed, and

enlist under the call. Josias R. King, afterward Orderly-Ser-Fox's "Regimental Losses":

First Minn., Harrow's Brigade, Gibbon's Franklin. Division, Second Corps-(1) Col. Willis A. Gorman, Brigadier-General; (2) Col. Na-P. Adams, Brevet Brigadier-General: (7) Col. Mark W. Downie; 187 killed, 15 per cent. Total of killed and wounded, 585; Oaks, Va., 2; Picket, Va., June, 1862, 1; 75; Bristor Station, Va., 2; Petersburg, Va., ed the bursting of the shells at the enemy's (assault, 1864.) 3; Jernsalem Road, Va., 4; parapet. We saw how this continuous artil-Siege of Petersburg, Va., 5; Deep Bottom, lery firing prevented the enemy from firing Va., 5; Ream's Station, Va., 2; Boydton upon the charging column. Road, Va., L.

Present also at Yorktown, West Point, Harcher's Run, Farmville, Appointatox.

Fox also makes this statement: "The portion to the number engaged, occurred in day, the Confederates had broken through The only body of troops at hand was the 1st Monn. Haucock, desiring to impede the enemy's advance until reinforcements could the advancing Confederate brigade with his | the right and left of us to know that a vicregiment.

"Alone and unsupported it attacked them, drove them back, captured their colors. But

51 killed and 173 wounded; total, 224. This regiment was o ganized April 29, 1861, and was the first in the Union army to be mus-Heintzelman's Division.

"Its casualties on that field were 42 killed. sustained by any regiment there. It was in the capture of the enemy's line which we assigned soon after to the First Brigade, Sec- were confronting. end Division, Second Corps, in which it re-Comptroller's Office, St. Louis, Mo.

## SHOT HIS HEAD OFF.

An Incident of the Fight at Pleasant Hill Landing.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of Nov. 7, in an article on the Red Navy, Duluth, Minn., occurs this passage: "The monitor Osage sustained and repulsed an at ack of a whole brigade of

rebels, under Gen. Thomas Green, with a

As I was an eye-witness and participant in that engagement, I will try and tell how the Osage didn't do it.

Above Grand Ecore the fleet was accompanied by the Seventeenth Corps division Thomas. under Gen. Thomas K. Smith, which was a part of our A. J. Smith's command. When to write this letter, except to show Comrade noon of the 10th of April, we found a large steamer sunk across the river.

were consulting in regard to removing this Twenty-third Corps, of which I was not a obstruction, word was received from Gen. Banks that he was defeated, and for us to has a record in regard to that fight which fall back. Soon after the retreat began we entitles it to at least an even division of the Virginia, where we fought around in the were harassed by a force of rebels on the victory. As a matter of fact, the First Brinorth bank of the river. But it was not a gade of Cox's Division was more exposed very serious matter to keep them in check, to the fire of the enemy and I think lost was finally assigned to a hospital at Louisthe intantry and artillery on the transports | more heavily than Comrade Lacock's bri- burg, and when I broke that up I was astaking part with the gunboats in their re- gade did in that fight.

On the afternoon of the 12th, the transport Hastings, on which was Gen, Smith, had disabled her wheel, and was repairing it, brigade on that occasion. His address, when as the Federal gunboats and our forts were tied to the south bank. In the middle of I last heard from him, was Toledo, O. the river was the monitor Osage, aground, and alongside of her was the transport White Cloud, trying to get her off. As we neared the Hastings, we observed a negro coming to the boat. He was immediately taken on board. We were signaled to, and ordered back up the river to take the right

We ran up the river a short distance and tied to the north bank, and a part of the infantry landed to keep back the force that had been fighting us from that side. On board our boat, the Em raid, besides the 33d Wis., was a section of Battery M, 1st Mo. L. A., two three-inch rifles. That morning a platform had been built on the hurricanedeck, and one of the guns was hoisted up | advertising could scarcely be obtained.

and mounted there. Capt. Tiemeyer, of this battery, was not only the bravest little Dutchman in the army, but one of the best gunners in the Seventeenth Corps. The other section of the battery was on the

Hastings. A short distance below us, and tied to the same bank, was the transport Rob Roy, having on her bow two 30-pounder Parrott guns, which were effectually served during the

Soon after taking our position, the battle began; the artillery and infantry on the even bloodshed. The one I shall relate was transports, and all the gunboats but the Osage, taking part, The transport, being ashed to her starboard side, was between her and the rebels, and prevented her using her gons; though, on account of the high bank, I doubt if her guns could have been elevated enough to be effective. The crew f the transport were forced to take refuge on board the monitor during the battle.

The gunboat Lexington rounded the bend just above us, and op-ned with her bow guns, but soon drutted under the high bank and went below. The monitor Neosho followed, opened first with short-fuse shell, in the latter part of September. then canister, but, like the Lexington, got under the high bank, where sue could not use her guns, and went below.

On the Emerald Capt, Tiemeyer stood by the gun on the hurricane deck, direct og its fire, and also that of the gun on the bay below. When Gen. Green came on the field the senior volunteer regiment in the United | the upper gun was just loaded. Capt. Tiemeyer sprang to the gun: "Mine Got! Let me sight dot gun.

> kill dot Sheneral." Maj. Virgin, of the 33d, who was standing by him, g ass in hand, said: "You can't hit him."

Capt. Tiemeyer replied: "I can. I can shoot his tam het off. The Captain sighted the gun and gave the order to fire, and Gen. Green fell, with his head shot off. A squad of officers and men picked him up and started for the rear,

swept them down, and no further attempt was made during the battle. After about two hours' fighting the rebels withdrew, with a loss of 700 men and their commander, Maj.-Gen. Thomas Green. Our loss was slight. The place where this battle was lought was called Pleasant Hill Landing. When we got to Grand Ecore our division

left the fleet and guarded the rear of the army in its retreat to Alexandria.-W. S. PARR, Co. A, 33d Wis., Mazomanie, Wis. BATTLING WITH HOOD.

several members signed a paper agreeing to One of Cox's Men Corroborates Comrade Lacock's Story. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have read geant of Co. A, and after repeated promo- with much interest the story by John W. tions becoming Captain of Co. G of the 1st | Lacock, of the 934 Ind., under the head of Minn, was the first to sign, and therefore "Battling with Hood," and having been on claims the honor of being the senior volun- the ground, as it were, can verify much of teer in the United States service in the civil | what he has said. I feel like thanking him | In the meantime Col. George W. Hall's

us who were participants in the battle of His description of the charge on Shy's Hill, or, as he calls it, Honey Hill, at the poseon J. Dana, Major-General; (3) Col. battle of Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, 1864, is Altred Suils, Major-General; (4) Col. Geo. excellent. It happens that I was in a posi-N. Morgan; (5) Col. William Colville, jr., toon to see that charge, perhaps even, better Brevet Brigadie: General; (6) Col. Charles | than Comrade Lacock did. About the right of their line which charged, the enemy's works turned almost at a right angle. Our brigade was in position at some little dismissing and captured, 136; died in Conted- | tance from the foot of the hill, in front of erate prisons (previously included), 13. that part of the enemy's line which, if the Killed and mor ally wounded at First Bull | Sixteenth Corps brigade charged up from Run, Va., 48; Picket, Va., Oct. 22, 1861, 1; the north, faced west, almost in front of this Goose Creek, Va., Oct. 22, 1861, 1; Fair angle, and in such a position as to give us a perject view of the ground over which the Savage Station, Va., 10; Glendale, Va., 1; First Brigade charged. We distinctly saw Fint Hill, Va., Sept. 1, 1862, 1; Vienna, them form at the foot of the hill, and I re-Vs., Sept. 2, 1862, 4; Antietam, Md., 20; member vividly the opening of the artillery Fredericksburg, Va., 1; Getty-burg, Pa., some distance in the rear, and how we watch-

It was a steep climb, and the gallant boys in blue who were in the charge were con-Peach Orchard, Malvern Hill, Second Fred- siderably scattered by the time they reached ericksburg, Mine Run, Strawberry Pigins, the enemy's works, and those of us who were looking on, not being engaged, were almost entranced by what seemed to us the audacity greatest regimental loss in any battle, in pro- of so small a column attacking such heavy works. We felt as though we would like to the ranks of the 1st Minn, at Gertysburg. hug those artillery fellows for their magnifi-In that battle, on the afternoon of the second | cent firing. When we saw Comrade Lacock's brigade mount the works and take possession Sickles's ranks, and were about seizing an of them, and realized that they would be able important position within the Union lines. | to hold what they had gained, we could contain ourselves no longer and broke into a load and continuous cheer, which, joined to the yells given by the charging brigade, was be brought up, ordered Colville to charge | what, as I imagined, enabled the troops to

tory had been gained at that point. And now I am going to help Comrade Lacock to a little information which, added it was accomplished at a terrible cost of the to that he has given, will somewhat comwere killed and wounded. It is the largest | in our favor seemed to have been made on | two men. percentage of loss recorded in the annais of any part of the line to attract attention away from us." Therefore, it will be new "It was in action again on the following information to him to know that the First day, its casualties at Gettysburg aggregating | Brigade of Cox's Division, to which I belonged, charged at the same time that Comrade Lacock's brigade did, and succeeded in bursting through the rebel lines on our tered in for three years. It fought at the right. So that, as it happened, our brigade first Bull Run, then in Franklin's Brigade, standing fast, the First Brigade on our right charging through the line of the enemy, and the First Brigade of the Six-108 wounded and 30 missing, the largest loss | teenth Corps charging on our left, resulted

Col. Doolittle, swinging the First Brigade mained during the service."-J. H. STEGER, of the Twenty-third Corps with a right wheel after charging through the line, enveloped the enemy in this part of the line to which I have referred, and they were soon after marched as prisoners across our rifle-pits. At the point in the line where the company to which I belonged was stat oned, as they came over our rifle-pits, there was some chaffing of them on the part River expedition, by Capt. Bragg, late U. S. of our men. I remember that one of my comrades shouted to them:

"Is this the way you are going to take Nashville?" And one stalwart rebel, looking at me as

the remark, shouted: "You give us Sherman and you take Hood and we'll whup you," evidently under the misapprehension that Sherman was in command of the National forces instead of Confederate Surgeon's Narrative of His

I probably should not have been tempted While Admiral Porter and Gen. Smith First Brigade of the Third Division of the perience there:

> Col. Doolittle, I think, is still living, and land. will bear me out in the statement I have "Well, when the Union troops attacked made with regard to the charge made by his | we did not get much of the first day's fight,

> Comrade Lacock, that soon after these works | bor, and we prepared to meet them. Dr. were taken Hood's army was in demoralized | Coles, Surgeon-General of our command, retreat, being pursued from all points of our ordered me to establish a hospital in rear position .- OLIVER W. CASE, 65th Ill., Sec- of a battery about the middle of the island, ond Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third | and I had just got ready when the shells Corps, St. Louis, Mo.

Wm. M. King, ex-Chief of Seed Division of U. S. Department of Agriculture, writes voluntarily to the Editor of the American Agriculturist as follows: "As a comfort producer and fuel saver I can assure the readers of the American Agriculturist that the Rochester Radiator, which I have thoroughly tested, is all that it is recommended to be." More valuable testimony to the merits of this article which we are A SURPRISED LOT.

Eight Rebels. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: As one of the many incidents of our late war that, ever saw." without reference to the final result, established beyond doubt the high reputation of Americans, North or South, for endurance and courage equal to any and all occasions, I recall one that occurred in the Fall of 1862. It is a fact that many of the real heroic acts of the war were unattended by killing or of that class, but for cool, manly, determined courage is eminently worthy of the place it

now occupies in the records of the war. The Confederate Gen. T. C. Hindman, with an army estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000 of all arms, in September, 1862, occupied northwestern Arkansas, whence occasional raids were made by detachments into south central and southwest Missouri, the last of which, in considerable force, having penetrated as far north as Newtonia, Mo., met and defeated the Union troops under command of Gen. Salomon. This occurred

Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, then commanding the Department of the Missouri, with Headquarters at St. Louis, concentrated his troops in the vicinity of Springfield and Sarcoxie, Mo., taking the field in person, assumed command of what was known as the Army of the Frontier. Moving south on several parallel lines on the morning of Oct. 9, the army, more than 30,000 strong, debouched upon the bread level prairie, in the center of which is located the town of Newtonia, then held by the enemy.

The Third Brigade, First Division, consisted of four regiments of cavalry and one light battery of six guns, and was commanded by Brig.-Gen. E. B. Brown, who was afterward severely wounded in the defense of Springfield, Mo., Jan. 8, 1863, where he was in command when attacked by the Confederate Gen. John M. Marmaduke, with a greatly superior force. The General's staff Camp, and myself as A. A. G.

The march that had brought us to Newtonia had begun at 4 p. m. of the 8th, and just before dawn of the 9th, as our advanceguard was approaching the prairie, they were fired upon by the enemy's picket. At the sound of the firing the General ordered "Trot," and moved rapidly forward. On reaching the prairie, which we approached from the east, there could be seen in the gray, bazy dawn large bodies of troops to our front and right. Forming the command in column of regiments, we moved forward until daylight enabled us to discover that the troops in our immediate front and right were Union troops, and that on our left and still further to the front the enemy were rapidly retreating in a southwesterly direc-

tion toward a body of timber. war. Here is the statistical record from for the kind things he has said about those of regiment, of our brigade, had drifted to the of the north line of a belt of timber on our left front, but was farther in advance, and consequently nearer the retreating rebs than the remainder of the command.

The General directed one of his Aids to convey his compliments to Col. Hall, inform him of the situation, and direct him to rush his command forward, attack, and, if possibie, hold the enemy, and bring on a fight; the remainder of the brigade would close in and form on his right.

The Lieutenant, accompanied by an Orderly, dashed away in the direction of Hall's command, now obscured by the timber to our left. Just before reaching the timberline there was a brush fence, or stake-andrider fence covered with brush, which the Lieutenant was compelled to pass. He had just passed this fence and struck a road running almost at right angles with the same, when, in the timber, to his right, and not more than 40 yards distant, he discovered a squad of the enemy-how many he could not tell-standing around a fire, their

near by. To hesitate was death or capture. To

down their arms and surrender." The command was instantly obeyed. Bringing them to an "about-face," he marched them out on to the prairie, still in the direction of Hall's command, and by waving his handkerchief attracted Hall's attention. A detachment was sent to his relief and received the prisoners-eight in number. The Lieutenant then rode to Hall's command and delivered his orders.

I talked with the prisoners that same by a large force, and that's why we surrendered," to discover afterwards that eight of eight companies engaged-262 all told-215 | plete the picture. He says: "No diversion | them had been captured, arms in hand, by | horse.

The incident was the talk of the Army of the Frontier for several days afterwards, ened, so that the horse could learn nothing This was said when near Washington, June and the Lieutenant was unanimously voted 'a good 'nn."

Gen. Brown, in making a special report of the affair, says:

"I do not know which to admire most, the courage of this officer in attacking singlehanded an unknown number of the enemy, they were disarmed and in his power."

troops were routed on the same prairie, 29 of | fled for life, surprised and frightened, to their | it from start to finish." our men, after being captured, were butchered, horses and mounted. The Unionist horse, piled one on another, and a fire built around | whole rebel force, using hoots and teeth in and over them to consume what was left of a way that was terrible to behold. them. This inhuman act was said (and no doubt, truthfully,) to have been committed | dented attack, its suddenness, together with by the Choctaws and other Indians who formed part of the rebel command.

Blodgett, 37th Ill., afterward Colonel of the Putting spurs to their horses, they rode up 131, Department of Missouri. The Orderly | wild gallop, Mr. Hart's horse among them, I am informed, is still living in Iowa, though | tended, screaming with rage and using teeth loss to them of 700 men, Green himself be- thought it was I who had made totally blind, the result of exposure and and hools wherever they could do the most hardship incident to the service .- J. H. good. STEGER, Captain and A. A. G.

## ROANOKE ISLAND.

Capture and the Death of Capt, Wise. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Apropos of Comrade Simmons's article on "Reducing we arrived at Springfield Landin the after- Lacock that the First Brigade of the Six- Roznoke," in the issue of Sept. 6, I met Dr. teenth Corps was not alone in destroying Sandy Gordon, an ex-Confederate Surgeon, Hood's army at Nashville, and that the a few days ago, and he thus narrated his ex-

"I was practicing medicine at Brandy member, but whose fighting I can testify to, Station when I entered the service. I was assigned to the 13th Va., and sent to western mountains and got the worst of it, those Western troops being splendid fighters. I signed to the Wise Legion on Roanoke Is-

having it. The next day, Feb. 8, 1862, the My remembrance agrees with that of Union troops advanced from Ashley's Harfrom the gunboats came tearing along. Col. Anderson, 28th Va., came along about this time, and told me that was no place for a hospital; it was exposed to an enfilading fire, and to come from the battery over to near the line of breastworks. He then galloped off. He had been in Nicaragua with Walker, and was a daring soldier.

ried forward to the line, where the men were Lieut. Blodgett's Daring Act in Capturing hotly engaged. Col. Anderson laughingly said to me: 'Doctor, you can walk faster and lower to the ground than any man I

"Word came that Capt. O. Jennings Wise was shot. I went to him and found that he was shot in the right lung and right leg. I had him put on a stretcher, and started to the rear, with four men carrying him. As we passed around a pond he was shot again in the left leg, as the bullets were flying indiscriminately.

"When we looked back and saw the line was broken and retreating, and heard the Union forces cheering, we pushed on to Shallow Bay, and I put Capt. Wise in a boat, which we all entered, intending to pull over to Nag's Head, as I was afraid they might not treat Capt. Wise right, on account of being Gov. Henry A. Wise's son, and he was of the same opinion.

"We had only pulled out a short distance when some Union troops came up the beach on a double-quick and called us to stop; but, as I told the men to pull the barder, they commenced firing at us. Then they fired by company as we got farther off, and as I saw they were preparing to fire by battalion, Capt. Wise told me not to risk our lives further for him, and so I waved my handkerchief, and we pulled back to shore. "As soon as the boat touched the land a

number of soldiers rushed upon us and were hanling out our things and going through us, but a little Major rode up and drew his pistol and, cursing them, made them leave us in a hurry. I teld him who we were, and ke bad the four men with me taken prisoners and sent four of his men to carry the stretcher to the hospital, on the other side of the island, where Capt. Wise died.

"I was, with the other prisoners, put aboard a merchant ship with a lot of Confederate soldiers in a close hold. The Captain was a rough character, and tried to treat the prisoners, and especially me, whom he knew was an officer, as badly as he could, was composed of two Lieutenants, Aids-de- Just before sailing for Elizabeth City a young officer of Burnside's staff came aboard, and when he came into the hold I spoke to him about the too-close confiement of the prisoners.

"'Who are you, sir?' said he. "'I am a Confederate Surgeon,' I replied. "'The devil you are!' he answered, 'and treated in this way. I'll see to that.' Whereupon he went on deck and soon returned and called me, saying: 'It is a rule to treat an officer as an officer, and now you have the freedom of this ship.'

"After that the gruff Captain treated me well, and I ate my meals with him and we took our grog together, which he furnished. We became excel ent friends, and before we parted he treated the other prisoners very

Now, I think Dr. Sandy must have been slightly frustrated when he spoke about hours, being fired upon by platoon and company, for I see in Comrade Langbein's article of May 22 that "Capt. Wise's party were captured by a squad of Co. G, 9th N. Y., near to escape in a boat to Nag's Head.-W. E. DOYLE, Stevensburg, Va.

A Child's Life often depends upon the state of its blood. Healing lotions are powerless to remove the agonizing eruptions, if the blood continues to throw out impurities. Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer cleanses the blood, the entire system-restores the normal circulation-makes healthy, happy children and grown folks. Not druggists, but only local Vitalizer agents sell it. Write Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

WOULD BE NO CONSCRIPT. How a Patriotic Horse Put to Flight a Band of Rebels.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Probably no incident during the war of the rebellion which was a result of the existence of war, was more interesting than one occurring in guns in their hands, and their horses stand- the village of Lisburn, Pa., on the Sunday | cuffs that manacled the brave old hero. preceding the battle of Gettysburg.

As the Army of Northern Virginia adreturn was to fail to carry out his orders. vanced on its march to irretrievable defeat of his son, that were held by the grim old Drawing his revolver and leveling upon at Gettysburg nearly all horses, cattle, and patriot at the time of his capture. them, he dashed forward, followed by the | indeed stock of all kinds in southern Penn-Orderly, and commanded them to "throw sylvania were driven off by the owners and them falling into rebel hands.

A farmer named Michael Hart, who lived near Lisburn, had sent away all his horses except one, a valuable animal, sorrel in color, large, healthy, and well trained to work wherever hitched. On the Sunday named this horse was as usual in his stall, not dreaming that within a very few hours he was to become the most famous and popular animal in all that region. Suddenly his owner's evening, and they said that "the way he premises were invaded by a party of six or came at us we thought that he was followed | eight rebel cavalrymen in search of horses. Two of them dismounted and without any ceremony entered the stable and led out the | 'and tell your friends of the North you

In order to protect his horses from annovance by flies, Mr. Hart had his stable darkabout the character of his visitors from their | 10, 1865. dress, but on reaching the yard and seeing that the men in charge of him and others near were armed, dressed in gray, and that the flag they carried was not the same as he was accustomed to seeing, the noble animal seemed to appreciate the situation at once, or his humanity in sparing their lives after and began to exhibit unmistakable evidence that he was strongly in favor of the suppres- great honors when the war is over.' This That you may understand this last ex- sion of the rebellion. He made vigorous was said by Col. J. Tarbell, Assistant Secrepression and the occasion for it, I will state | war against the Johnnies then and there. | tary of the Treasury, at Hatcher's Run, Va., that, but a few days before, when Salomon's He attacked the two dismounted men, who March 4, 1865. And the old brigade was in their bodies horribly mutilated, stripped, fully aroused, continued his attack upon the

The wholly unexpected and unprecethe energy and rage that characterized it. threw the gray-coats into such panic that The Aid-de-Camp was Lieut. Wells H. they seemed to forget they were armed. 41-t Mo., now a comrade of Ransom Post, the main street of the village in a body at a was Peter Basnett, Co. A, 2d Wis, Cav., who, eyes flashing, ears thrown back, nostrils dis-

The chase was witnessed by the people of the town from the sidewalks, who did not fail to encourage the noble beast with ringing cheers.

At the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the starting-point the infuriated animal seized one of the horsemen with his aws by the thigh, and retaining his hold, appeared to endeavor to drag him from his seat, succeeding in which effort there would have been one less living rebel on Pennsyl-

vania soil. The gray-coat realized the danger to the extent that he thought of his revolver. He drew it, and, aiming at the horse's head, fired. The bullet imbedded itself in his neck, inflicting a painful but not necessarily fatal wound. The old fellow released his hold upon his enemy, who was seriously burt, and turning, walked back to his stall quietly, but with an air and manner which seemed to say:

"I'm for the Union, hoofs, teeth, head and

limbs." The hero of this episode continued to work as usual, but died during the same Summer. The bullet was not extracted from his neck, and it was generally supposed that his death was caused by the wound he received. Rev. Dr. Talmage, in writing of his father's old family carriage horse, says: "If there be a | solid comfort, for speed, and for safety, no other | go after death, old Billy has certainly gone | West, there," and most surely this patriotic old fellow has for long years been a companion of the animal whose good conduct the great

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS. The irritation "I pushed forward after the Colonel. that induces coughing is immediately relieved flew thick around me, so I stopped and hur- | ple and safe remedy.

1 1 -



In the Wilderness, William B. Cary, North Stenington, Conn.

writes: "Somewhere near daylight, May 5, 1864, I was aroused from sleep by being shaken and ordered to report to Col. Hammond, 5th N. Y. Cav. I was ordered by him to take a battalion of cavalry out on the Parker's Store road, and feel the enemy-a delicate piece of work. I led the bat alion out past Parker's Store, across a narrow run with wide margins of morass, and directly saw two videts on the road ahead of me, I pushed out a few men, when the videts retired, and two dismounted men took their places. I then retired, when the two videts followed

me. I advanced again, and they retired beyond their infantry line. I felt certain there was some force ahead of me, and in order to determine how much of it there was, I ordered two men to fire. In response I received a sharp volley from a body in the road, and from the flanks on either side. The character of the volley satisfied the that it was a strong detachment of infantry in front, and I gave the order to withdraw. "But at this point the Johnnies became

inquisitive. They followed us faster than we cared to have, yet they seemed to fear a trap, and halted occasionally to reconnoiter. We tore up the bridge over the run, and I sent back word to the Colonel that I had found more Johnwies than I knew what to do with; would he please to come up and take a look at them himself. He did so with what men he had, and we detained the enemy for some time at the run. But they drove us back, crossed the marsh, and in an open space that occurred near Parker's Store, fixed bayonets and charged the bushes, we already having taken up a new line of defense some distance back.

"The Johnnies charged again with bayonets; we retreated to a new line of defense. From prisoners I found out the Johnnies were Hood's men. The first time I ever saw Gen. McIntosh was at this point. He came racing up to me, asking, 'Who's in command here?" And on receiving my reply cried, 'Hold your line, Captain, for God's sake,' We did hold it until the Johnnies took it away from us; but they didn't think it worth holding, evidently, for they no sooner got it than they left it and came after us again pell-mell. So it went for five

"We reached the turnpike from Fredericksburg up the Rappabannock River. battlefields of the Eastern armiss, and They struck bard for that, and would undoubtedly have taken it, but the Second Back Bay, on Roanoke Island, while trying | Corps came up on the run and turned 'On right into line' into the ditch beside the road, and when Johnny came charging July 22, 1865, and proceeded to Davenport, through the bushes to capture the insignificant cavalry command which had bothered him all the morning, he was met by such a withering fire that he halted went back some distance, and formed a strong line, which battled with the Second Corps the rest of the day."

Relics of John Brown. C. C. Cary, Wabash, Ind., writes: "The comrades will be interested to learn that some of the relics of the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry are in possession of a veteran who, at the age of 71 years, is living a retired life with his wife near Lincolnville. Ind. Daniel W. Lizer lived at Harner's Ferry at the time of Brown's insurrection. and is quite familiar with the details of his capture. His aged eves light up with enthusiasm and pride as he exhibits the hand-Beside these, he has the knife and fork. pocket-book, razor, spectacles, and the saber

"Perhaps these are the most valuable relics now held by anyone relating to the hidden among the mountains to prevent | Harper's Ferry trouble. He has other mementoes, among which is a ballot actually voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. It is surmounted by a patriotic design, in the center of which is a shield bearing the inscription, 'A vigorous prosecution of the war, and no compromise under the guns of the rebels.' A notable feature of this ballot is that it is printed in red and blue ink upon white paper. Comrade Lizer served | served in Stoneman's Division, Cavalry during the war in Co. H. 93d Ohio."

That Iron Brigade. H. M. Rawson, 91st N. Y., Pasaic, N. J., writes: "'Go home,' said Gen. Morrell. fought at Five Forks with the famous Iron Brigade of the Fifth Corps. Make you an iron cross, and wear it as a badge of honor.'

". Men of the 91st N. Y., you are now a part of the fighting Iron Brigade, and will be known in history as the First Brigade. Third Division, Fifth Corps. Stand your ground. Follow the example of the brave men of the 6th and 7th Wis., and your State will be proud of you and receive you with

Fred L. Pattison, Olathe, Kan., offers \$5 reward for the name and address of the officer who commanded the guard who took Confederate prisoners from Cumberland Gap to Camp Dick Robinson latter part of December, 1863; also, the address of Geo. Sayers, Co. C, 117th Ind. He enlisted from Morgan

County, Ind. Joseph Kihn, Co. C. 6th U. S. Cav., Fremont, O., writes: "When I left Fairfield. Pa., as a prisoner of war, July 3, 1863, on the road to Stannton, Va., there was a prisoner walking beside me. He belonged to a 1864. Capt. George W. Duncan resigned, Bucktail Pennsylvania regiment; a fine- Feb. 11, 1863. George T. Hebard was then looking young man, round-faced. He was commissioned, and remained with the batshot through the mouth, and in terrible tery until the end of its term. The commisery and agony. He could not speak; could only groan. I would like to know if that man is living, and if this reaches his that man is living, and if this reaches his living. eyes I hope to hear from him. I have a photo of the Bugler of the 6th U.S. Cav. It was taken at Corn Hill street, Annapolis, Md., in 1864. The Bugler gave it to me. He was exchanged, with me, as a prisoner of Vt., Jan. 1, 1864, for three years, and was war. I would like to hear from him, too,"

H. L. Naramore, Sharon, Mass., says Mart- was Romeo H. Start. The battery was land's Brockton Band, accompanying Col. known as "Start's Battery," and served in Fletcher Webster's regiment, bad on its rolls | Ferrero's Division, Ninth Corps, with a loss four brothers named Packard. The band of 21 men by death. contained but 25 members.

Humphrey Pierce, Co. B, 2d Mo. Cav., Nashville, Tenn., has a book picked up near Atlanta, Ga., in 1865, with the name of Lieut. flyleaf. Charles Bush, Salina, Kan., has discharges

of Serg't James O'Connor, from Co. B, 9th Conn. battery, and from Co. B, 3d U.S. He will return to owner or relatives. From New Until Spring

Overcoats and Winter wraps will be in fashion. They can be discarded, temporarily, while traveling in the steam-heated trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. For

A man is as old as his arteries. If they are soft and compressible, the deteriorating effects divine loves to remember. -M. M. Horton, water is recommended as a solvent to act upon the earth salts in the blood and expel them from the body. Apples, grapes, and bananas are rich in nutritious elements, and do not Soon the firing commenced and the bullets by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches." A sim- contain anything which causes the ossifying the lungs to the left side of the heart, through blockades in the system.

## THEIR RECORDS.

Brief Sketches of the Services of

Various Commands.

[THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several bundred requests for regimental histories. All such requests will be acceded to in due time, although hose now received cannot be published for least a year, owing to lack of space. Numerous sketches have already been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time, until ail have been printed.]

The 6th lows. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The regi-

ment was organized at Camp Warren, Bur-

lington, Iowa, in July, 1861, at the same time

leading the regiment and his brigade in the traction of the currency. charge. He was afterwards celebrated as the hero of the Allatoona Pass. Capt. A. J. Miller was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and was severely wounded at Dallas, Ga. He resigned after the Atlanta campaign. Adj't Thomas J. Ennis was made Major. He was killed at the battle of Ezra Church, July 28. 1864. Capt. W. H. Clune was made Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment participated in the engagements at Athens, Mo., August, 1861, Fremont's campaign in Missouri in the Fall and Winter of 1861-62, the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinch, campaign in north Mississippi, mounted on horses and mules, and served in north Mississippi with Hatch and Grierson, siege of Vicksburg, campaign and second capture of Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Tennessee campaign, Atlanta campaign, Resuca, Dailas, New Hope, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountaio, battle of Atlanta, Ezra Church, and Jonesboro; and in all these battles the regiment was actively engaged, and was under fire more than 100 days during the campaign. The regiment took part in the March to the Sea, Corolina campaign, and participated in the battle of Griswoldville, Ga., siege of Savannah, capture of Columbia, battle of Bentonville, and was present at the surrender of Johnston's army. The regiment made the march from Raleigh, N. C., to Washington, passing over many of the through Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Alexandria. The regiment went by railroad to Parkersburg; thence by boat to Louisville, where it was mustered out Iowa, where the companies were paid and disbanded. The regiment is classed among Col. Fox's 300 fighting regiments, and lost more men killed in action than any other regiment from Iowa in the war .- MEMBER OF REGIMENT. The 103d Ill.

The regiment was organized at Peoria, Ill., in October, 1862, to serve three years, and was mustered out June 21, 1865. Col. Amos C. Babcock resigned Oct. 18, 1862, and Col. Willard D. A. Dickerman, a brave and efficient officer, died May 30, 1864, of wounds received in the battle of Dallas, Ga. Lieut .-Col. George W. Wright commanded during the later part of the service. At Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, while in Ewing's Division, Fifteen h Corps, the command lost 15 killed and 74 wounded. While in Harrow's Division, Fifteenth Corps, in the Kenesaw assault, Ga., June 27, 1864, it lost 23 killed, 42 wounded and two missing. Its total loss in the service was eight officers and 87 men killed and one officer and 153 men died.

The 7th Ohio Cav.

This regiment was organized at Columbus, Camp Ripley, Portsmouth, Marietra, Athens, Pomeroy, and Gallipolis, O., in the Fall of 1862, to serve three years, and was mustered out July 4, 1865. Israel Garrard was commissioned Colonel Sept. 18, 1862, and remained with the regiment until it was mustered out. He received the brevet of Brigadier-General, June 20, 1865. The regiment Corps, Army of the Ohio, and lost two officers and 26 men killed and four officers and

197 men died.

The 8th Pa. Cav. The regiment was organized at Philadelphia, Pa., in the Fall of 1861, to serve three years; veteranized at the expiration of its term, and was formed into a battalion of four companies, which was consolidated with the 16th Pa. Cav., July 24, 1865. Col. D. McM. Gregg, the first commander, was a graduate of West Point and an officer of the Regular Army. He was promoted to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 29, 1862. Lieut .-Col. Samuel Wilson was brevetted Colonel, Aug. 1, 1864. He was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, Oct. 17, 1864. Col. Pennock Huey was brevetted Brigadier-General. He was discharged Jan. 23, 1865. During the remainder of the service, Wm. A. Currie commanded. The regiment served in Gregg's Division, Cayalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, and lost five officers and 55 men killed and two officers and 126 men died. The command

was also known as the 89th Pa. The 1st Battery, Vt. L. A.

The battery was organized at Brattleboro, Vt., Feb. 18, 1862, for three years; the expiration of term to take effect June 1, 1864, in accordance with an act of the Vermont Legislature, confirmed by the War Department. The original members were mustered out, and the remaining men transferred to the 2d Battery, Vt. L. A., Aug. 10.

The 3d Battery, Vt. L. A.

The battery was organized at Burlington, mustered out June 15, 1865. Its Captain

An Asthma Cure at Last. Medical science at last reports a positive cure

for Asthma in the remarkable Kola plant, a John R. Casson, Co. A, 25th Wis. on the new botanical discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Cinte, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair, being unable to lie down night or day from Asthma. The Kola Plant cured him at once. To make the matter sure, these and hundreds of other cures are sworn to under oath before a notary public. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, is sending out large trial cases of better world than this to which good horses | line can compare with this great railway of the | the Kola Compound free to all sufferers from Asthma. Send them your name and address on a postal card, and they will send you a large trial case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

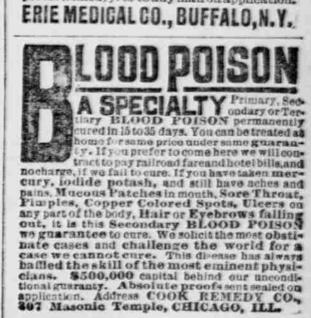
> In about 22 seconds a drop of blood goes the round of the body. In about every two minutes the entire blood in the body makes the round through the right side of the heart, the arteries, the veins, again to the heart.

has without doubt treated and cured more cas any living Physician; his success is natonishing. We have her doff sweet of 20 years' standing enred by him. He published a velocitie work on this diagons which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, from to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PERKE, F. D., & Cedar St., New York.

Colorado. Representative John C. Bell says: "We

have almost a boom on in Colorado. I doubt if Colorado was ever more prosperous than now, or had a better prospect open before her. The discovery of gold in large quantities has boomed every line of business. There is not as the 5th Iowa and 7th Iowa, with companies an idle man in the State. If we had no remostly from the southern part of the State. gard for any other part of the country, Colo-The following officers were commissioned: rado could get along very well with a com-Coi. John Adair McDowell, brother of Gen. bination of free trade and the gold standard, McDowell; Lient,-Col. Marco Cummins, but we do not want either one or the other, and Maj. John M. Corse. Col. McDowell because the people of Colorado are patriotic. resigned in February, 1863; Col. Cummons | The State might have a wall put around it as was dismissed after the battle of Shiloh. high as a mountain, and we would live well. Maj. Corse was made Lieutenant-Colonel in having everything within our own domain he Spring of 1863, and later was promoted | necessary to comfort. We are producing silto Coionel. For gallantry in leading his ver as well as gold at profit, and our manuregiment in the charge at Jackson, Miss., in facturers, orchards, vineyards, and farms are July, 1863, he was promoted on the field to prosperous. Our people are as earnest as ever the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. in support of the free coinage of silver, but in Gen. Corse was severely wounded at Mis- the end it will be the Eastern people more sionary Ridge, in November, 1863, while than ourselves who will suffer from the con-

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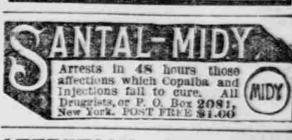




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WANTED-ADDRESSES. WANTED-Addresses of comrades of Solomon B. Smith, of Co. B, 55th Ill. Information wanted to establish pension claim by his daughter, Mrs. Ger-trude Cannon, Wiota, Iowa. 748-3

W ANTED—Any comrade who served as a soldier during close of rebellion, April and May, 1865, at Camp Butler, Ill., would confer a favor upon me for his postoffice address, as it is of great importance to me.—John Ruckelshausen, Florence, Pinal County, A. T. 747-4t

WANTED-By Harman Hilscher, Waterville, Douglas Co., Wash.—The address of two com-rades of the 13th Ind. Cav., who knew me at Columbus, Miss., while I was Orderly at the Freedman's Bureau WANTED-Mrs. Margaret Convey, Oswego, N. Y., desires the addresses of comrades who served

establish a pension claim.

WANTED-By Catharine Dolerhie, Ludlow, Ky. Ohio. Any information concerning him will oblige his mother. When last heard from in Arizona, four years ago. 740-48